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Third Committee
Agenda item 65 (a)
Rights of indigenous peoples

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Ecuador: draft resolution

Rights of indigenous peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council relating to the rights of indigenous peoples,

Reaffirming its resolutions 65/198 of 21 December 2010, 66/142 of 19 December 2011, 67/153 of 20 December 2012 and 68/149 of 18 December 2013,

Welcoming the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,[1] held in New York on 22 and 23 September 2014, in which Heads of State and Government, ministers and representatives of Member States reiterated the important and continuing role of the United Nations in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and welcomed the inclusive preparatory process for the high-level plenary meeting, including the comprehensive engagement of the representatives of indigenous peoples,

Reaffirming the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[2] which addresses their individual and collective rights,

Welcoming the achievements made during the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, and recognizing that challenges remain in finding solutions to the problems faced by indigenous peoples in such areas as traditional knowledge, science, culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development,

Stressing the importance of promoting and pursuing the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples through international cooperation to support national and regional efforts to achieve the ends

[1] Resolution 69/2.
[2] Resolution 61/295, annex.

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of the Declaration, including the right to maintain and strengthen the distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions of indigenous peoples and the right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4] the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals[5] and the outcome document, entitled "The future we want", of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012,[6]

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolution 27/13 of 25 September 2014, entitled "Human rights and indigenous peoples",

Taking note of the regional review conferences on population and development, including the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Montevideo from 12 to 15 August 2013, which included "Indigenous peoples: interculturalism and rights" as part of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development adopted at the Conference,

Recognizing the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization[7] and its contribution to the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples,

Recognizing also the value and the diversity of the cultures and the form of social organization of indigenous peoples and their holistic traditional scientific knowledge of their lands, natural resources and environment,

Recognizing further the importance of traditional sustainable agricultural practices, including traditional seed supply systems, as well as access to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health care, social services, education, training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including efficient irrigation, the reuse of treated wastewater and water harvesting and storage for indigenous peoples and others living in rural areas,

Concerned about the extreme disadvantages that indigenous peoples have typically faced across a range of social and economic indicators and about the impediments to their full enjoyment of their rights,

Stressing the need to pay particular attention to the rights and special needs of indigenous women, children, youth and persons with disabilities, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including in the process of protecting and promoting access to justice by indigenous peoples, indigenous women, children, youth and persons with disabilities,

Recognizing the forthcoming thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples, in 2015,

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[3] Resolution 55/2.
[4] Resolution 60/1.
[5] Resolution 65/1.
[6] Resolution 66/288, annex.
[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1650, No. 28383.

1. *Welcomes* the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,[1] urges governments, at all levels, to implement concrete policies, plans, programmes, projects or other measures to realize the commitments made in the outcome document, and invites indigenous peoples, the United Nations system, international and regional organizations within their respective mandates, national human rights institutions where they exist, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and other relevant actors to contribute to those efforts;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the final report of the Secretary-General on the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People,[8] one of the major highlights of which was the adoption, in 2007, of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[2] but regrets that a substantial gap remains between the formal recognition of indigenous peoples and the implementation of policies on the ground;

3. *Proclaims* the Third International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples, commencing on 1 January 2015, and decides that the goal of the Third Decade shall be international cooperation for the full and effective implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs as the Coordinator for the Third Decade, submit to it at its seventieth session a report on a comprehensive programme of action for the Third Decade on the basis of the achievements of the first two Decades and give all the assistance necessary to ensure the success of the Third Decade;

5. *Urges* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples and the Trust Fund on Indigenous Issues, and invites indigenous organizations and private institutions and individuals to do likewise;

6. *Encourages* States to consider including in their reports related to indigenous peoples or women, information on the progress made and challenges in the implementation of Commission on the Status of Women resolutions 49/7 of 11 March 2005, entitled "Indigenous women: beyond the ten-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action",[9] and 56/4 of 9 March 2012, entitled "Indigenous women: key actors in poverty and hunger eradication";[10]

7. *Also encourages* States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, to take the appropriate measures, including legislative, policy and administrative measures, to achieve the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and to promote awareness of it among all sectors of society, including members of legislative, judicial and civil service bodies;

8. *Stresses* the need to strengthen the commitment of States and the entities of the United Nations system to mainstream the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples into the development agenda at the national, regional

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[8] A/69/271.

[9] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2005/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. D.

[10] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2012/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. D.

and international levels, and encourages giving due consideration to the rights of indigenous peoples in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

9. *Encourages* States and the United Nations system to strengthen international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous peoples in such areas as lands, territories, resources, education, culture, health, housing, water and sanitation, including the environment, and social and economic development, and to increase technical cooperation and financial assistance in that regard;

10. *Reaffirms* its decision in the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, to continue at its seventieth session its consideration of specific proposals made by the Secretary-General to enable the participation of indigenous peoples, representatives and organizations in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled "Rights of indigenous peoples", a sub-item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples".